PROGRESS AND PATRIOTISM

PERFORMANCES WE WILL CELEBRATE AT THE CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR.

OUR FIRST FOUR HUNDRED YEARS.

What America Has Achieved Since Columbus' Time. - A Wonderful Era in the World's History. -Architectural Triumphs at Jackson Park.



NCE a Thought came from the great unknown and wandered through the busy haunts of men. It was not a sublime thought, a holy or a lovely thought. But it was a great thought, brave and heroic, with a high desting first it moved through court and market place bodiless and unseen, but people felt its influence and wondered. At length a bold sea captain found favor with it, and it settled upon him, and he became its slave. He was a rover from his childhood, half trader, half pirate, in the

basin: horticulture building, 10 figures; transportation building, 16 figures and 8 groups; administration building, 36 figures and 20 groups; machinery hall, 15 figures (these are duplicated several times); agricultural building, 6 groups; manufactures building, 16 sculptural eagles 16 feet high and 21 feet across the wings. There are two cattle groups in the colonade between the agriculture and machinery buildings.

Several of these figures and groups dedeserve more description than can be given here, and those completed, as well as the designs for those yet in making, have received the highest praise. Among them are Sculptor Mead's large group on the agricultural building and his minor art groups; the groups representing Industry, Commerce and Abundance; the statue of Franklin and the statue of the Republic. The Franklin, by Rohl-Smith, is 16 feet high, cost \$3,930, and stands in the main entrance of the electricity building. The Republic, by Daniel C. French, is 60 feet high and stands on a pedestal 40 teet high at the entrance to the Basin from Lake Michigan, The rost of the statue when completed will be \$25,930.

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Everywhere, on the buildings and in the statuary, crops out in glorious designs the intense Americanism of the whole vast project. "Patriotism." "Tradition," "Liberty," —these are a few of the many groups that adorn the structures and do honor to the makers. Besides this highly creditable expression of lovalty to the republic, nearly every department of the great exposition will have its relies on view—old records, portraits, machines, models, inventious, etc.—each having historical interest or marking a stage of progress in its own line. Particularly numerous will be these historical exhibits from the United States. Almost every state will contribute.

In the practical sense nothing can be more interesting than the borticultural, agricultural and disheries' displays. Mother Earth and Father Neutune are the sources of human existence, and it is well that to the field and occan proper tribute should be paid at the great anniversary.

beautiful island, centrally located, artistically laid out in beautiful walks, and the choicest part of the fair ground. Through this entire area hus been placed a complete network of pires to supply all the water necessary to insure vigorous and healthy growth of all trees, shrubs and plants.

There will be displays of flowers in all parts of the grounds, but particularly around the horticultural building and on the wooded island. Here will be the rose garden, with more than 50,000 rose bushes in it. Here also will be every variety of flow-ring shrub or tree, with aquatic plants along the lugions shores.

There will be a continuous procession of different flowers throughout the six months of the fair, special attention being devoted to each in its season. The fair will open in May with a million tulps in bloom around the horticultural building, and will close in October with a great chrys-anthemum show. Inside the horticultural building faces the center of the wooded island, which contains 16 acres.

The agricultural building is in size 800 by 300 feet. The teight of the cornice is 65 feet and the dome 139. The floor area is 15 acres and there is an annex covering nearly four acres, Tlibre has been used in the main building faces the center of the wooded island, which contains 16 acres.

This building is most richly ornamented, and is adorned with many groups of statuary of heroic size. The main entrance is 64 feet wide, and is adorned with Corinthian pillars 59 feet high and 5 feet in diameter. The rotunds is 100 feet in diameter and is surmounted by a great gress dome. It is worthy of note in this connection that acri-

ter. The retunda is 100 feet in diameter and is surmounted by a great guess dome. It is worthy of note in this connection that acticulture and its kindred interests of forestry, dairy and live stock has exhibition space under roof of 60 acres, the buildings costing \$1,218,000. The agricultural building is connected with machinery hall by a colonnate.

The fish and fabrates building has an expense.



OPENING OF THE WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS OCT, 21.

Chloago's Cer monials. A Great Crowd of Distinguished People Will Cather to View the Expostion Grounds.

HE dedication exercises of the World's Fair will be beld in the great hall of the manufacturers and liberal arts buildings at Chicago, and the imposing ceremonies of national and official dedication will take place. It will be a memorable day, the proadest in the bistory of Chicago, It will be preceded by an introductory day of street parales and followed by a day of festivities and rejoicing—three days of display, outdoing by far eve ything heretofore witnessed on this continent.

The audience itself will be historic. The president and cabinot have been invited, and many members of the superme court and both houses of congress, governors, orators, generals and statesmen, distinguished foreigners of various ranks and eminent men and women of our own land will be the central figures. In the audience will be people of almost every race on earth, especially from our own 3,590,099 square miles of territory. There will indeed be a union of states, hearts and hands, an ideally perfect representation of the greatest republic, the greatest single nation the world has ever seen.

The orators will be worthy of the occasion. Hon Channeev M. Derpew to deliver the Columbian oration, the venerable and eloquent William C. P. Brecknridge, of Kentucky, to give the deficatory oration and trace the upholiting of the nation in which his own family has held so distinguished a place for more that a century. Foetry will lend its aid music of the grand-

Kentucky, to give the defleatory oration and trace the uphobling of the nation in a high his own family has held so distinguished a place for more than a century. Poetry will lend its aid music of the grandest sort will enliven the occasion, and art in its highest development will add its ineffable charm.

This will be the great day of the three, as it is proper for the commemoration of an event by far the most important in the history of the last 18 centuries. But the preceding and following days will be only second to it in importance and display. On Oct. 20 will occur the great civic procession, the principal erganizations in the nation passing in review before the president and cabinet. At night Jackson park will be illuminated as no ground in America ever has been, and the last day. Oct. 22, will be devoted to unlitary reviews and the evening to grand social features.

The exposition buildings are practically compile. The last of the iron work on the great machinery had was placed early in September, and the principal expentry work is in finishing the two spires. The exterior covering is nearly all finished on the north front of the main building. The annex is practically finished exteriorly and is being lathed. The final estimate of the Edgemoor Bridge company for the steel work on the manufacturers' building shows that in the roof of the central hall there have been placed 12,9 8,775 pounds of steel, costing \$5.25,139,77.

The example has stimulated the men in charge of the State buildings, and every one will be completed in good time. The visitors present on the first day will look on a completed exposition. When the electric circuit is closed, which shall start the pouderous machinery going, it will be far as possible a show complete and entire. The State buildings now enclosed and roofed, with the rough work done and interior finishing progression. Rode lesiand, Massachus setts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Iowa, Maine, Arkansas, Indiana, Onlo, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Montana, Maryland and Delaware.

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Maine, Arkansas, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Montana, Maryland and Delaware.

Seventy buildings are now in progress of construction on the exposition grounds, as follows: Main exposition building—Administration agriculture and annex, darry, electricity, fisheries, forestry, fine arts and annexs, horticulture, manufactures, mines, machinery, transportation and annex, woman's—13.

Minor exposition buildings—Battleship boiler house, casino, cleaning works, cold

Minor exposition buildings—Bat leship boiler house, casino, cleaning works, cold storage house, colonnade, freight sheds (three fuel, oil rank, greenhouse. Hyde park police stations, life-saving station, music hall, office of ground and building, peristyle, photographic building, pump house, Woodlawn police station—17.

The State and foreign buildings number 28, and the concessions of special buildings are: Baker's cocos, German village. Litby glass works, Moorish palace, New England clam bake, natatorium, panorama of the Burmese Alps, banorama of the volcano of Kilanea, l'uck, silding raliway, White Star line—11

ne-.11 It may be well to add that there are 2,246 employes on the pay roll, their wages averaging 879 per month. Enough has been done to strike visitors with astonishment even now, and there yet remains six months

even now, and there yet remains six months for active work.

Of course, the finances of such a big enterprise will be of interest to the American people. Down to Sept. I the total receipts from all sources were \$10.401,045, of which Chicago had easily \$5,003,725 and \$5,003,725 had been paid on current installments of stock subscriptions. The government's contribution was not counted on as yet, and only \$83,500 had been received in somewire coins. Of the total 83,743,220 had been paid out, leaving a cash balance of \$1,057,785. It is panual to find the following item at the close of the report:

"Six hundred and forty-eight accidents had occurred up to the time of the completion of the report, divided as follows as to the extent of injuries. Killed, 14; fatally injured, 907. Of this number only one was a visitor."

At the same data foreign governments

visitor.'
At the same data foreign governments had expended \$124,900. England of course, leads with an expenditure of \$11,785. The Argentine republic, Uruguv and Paraguay have together expended \$19,070. Neither France nor Spain has yet expended any sum worth mentioning, but will do so, of course, before the exposition opens. Exclusive of work done by foreigners, the total paid on building to Sept. 1 was \$4,381,739.94.

There can be no doubt that in extent, beauty, artistic effect, completeness, adapta-bility to it purposes and in all respects that appeal to the sense and the taste even of the most critical, Jackson park in 1893 will be the most beautiful exposition spot the world has ever seen.

The World's Shipperceks.

We hear much of the many finely modeled ships that are built from time to time, but little of the many vessels that are lost. Occasionally public in-terest is excited by heroism displayed in saving a shipwrecked crew; but in many cases the loss of a ship is only indicated by a line or two in the list of casualties in the daily papers. Who, for instance, would think that last year 68 vessels, the larger proportion ships, salled from some port or other, and according to Lloyd's annual return, never cording to Lioyd's annual return, hever again were heard of, and these, too, were fairly good-sized craft. England and her colonies centribute 28,500 out of the 49,100 tons which have thus passed out of record. The total of wrecks, too, seems large—1,086 vessels of 649,346 tons—but it must be remembered that there are probably always affect on the tons—but it must be remembered that there are probably always affect on the high seas over 20,060,000 tons of ship-ping, which fact, although it increases the surprise that so many vessels should be lost without any news, indicates generally a fairly low ratio of loss— 8 to 4 per cent. of tonnage.

WHEN a man is no longer able to do harm, he becomes pos

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND DO-INGS HERE AND THERE.

Jokes and Jokelets that Are Supposed to Have Been Recently Born-Sayings and Doings that Are Odd, Curious and

Laughable.

Hs thought he'd go to Congress, but he didn't get a vote;
Although be took his check-book and wrote and wrote and wrote.

Detroit Tribune

THE announcement of purses for 3year-olds seems like a bitter partiality when so many grown folks have none. The school teachers are getting tan on their cheeks. Next month they put rattan on their pupils—

Boston Transcript. SHE-I thought you told me Mr. Nixon was a man of regular habits. He—Well, he has been drinking steadily ever since I knew him.—

Tonmy—The lion is a carnivorous animal, ain't be, paw? Mr. Figg— That is what makes him so

dangerous to meat. - Indianapolis Journal. HE (anxiously)—"Did I understand you to say Miss or Mrs.?" She (de-murely)—"Miss." He (gallantly)— "Pray, allow me to make it Mrs."—

Troy Press.
EDISON has patented 600 invenclons, but he has to slap at the summer fly just as vainly as anybody else. Genlus cannot do everything.—Balti-

more American. "Now," said the new reporter, as nis eye followed the track of the blue pencil, "I understand what is meant

by an editor's line of thought-"--Washington Star. DASHAWAY-How do you like my friend Hunker? Travers—He hasn't any backbone. Why, the fellow let me have \$5 as soon as I asked him!—

New York Herald. Sunface—Isn't Bighel rather young to be a cynic? Rowley—Oh, no! He has been graduated a year and the world hasn't recognized him yet.—New York Herald.

ROAD AGENT (stopping funeral)-Hold up y'r hands! I want all th' money ye've got! Chief Mourner— Bless me! Here's the undertaker's

bill-collector already .- Life. . TRAVERS—"How long a course does your son take at college?" Dobson— That's just the question I asked. He wrote back that it would be 'two miles with a turn.' "-New York Sun.

MR. WICKWIRE-Here is something you ought to read-an article on ways a woman can save money. Mrs. Wickwire - Does it say anything about her remaining single?-Indianapolis Journal.

SMITH-You needn't tell me that dogs don't know as much as human beings. I took Ponto to church with me last Sunday. Jones—Yes? Smith —Well, sir, he slept through the whole sermon. - Life.

Mrs. KEEDICR (praising young Mr. Adlet to her daughter)—He doesn't smoke, drink, or swear. He's a good by and would be true to you. Miss Keedick (shaking her head)—He's too good to be true, mamma.-Truth.

"I suppose," observed Harry Hojack after the doctor had amputated both arms as the result of Independ-ence Day casualties, "I suppose that I shall have to learn to shoot cannon with my toes by the next Fourth."-Jury.

A SKIPPER claims to have seen the sea serpent in the sky. If the phenomenal monster has really been translated, many an ancient mariner will experience a discouraging loss of material for new yarns .- New York World.

MRS. KEENE-There are times when I wish I were a man. Mr. Keene-For instance? Mr. Keene-When I pass a milliner's window, and think how happy I could make my wife by giving her a new bonnet.-Texas Siftings.

"I HEAR that young Slimly is dying of consumption. How does that happen when he is such a constant smoker, and tobacco kills the germs of the disease?" "Oh, Slimly doesn't smoke tobacco. He smokes clgar-ettes."—Buffalo Express.

"Your husband," said the caller, sympathizingly, "was a man of ex-cellent qualities." "Yes," sighed the widow, "he was a good man. Everybody says so. I wasn't much acquainted with him myself. He belonged to six lodges."—Texas Sift-

"I WONDER why it is," said old Tobe to his wife, "that women prefer drowning and men shooting in case of suicide?" "I suppose," she replied, as she thoughtfully contemplated his nose, "that it is because men hate water so."-Detroit Free Press.

"DEAR me!" exclaimed Mrs. Begosh, "look at that man comin' out of the restaurant. He's pickin' his teeth with his pocket-knife." "Humph!" replied her husband, "he probably wasn't raised where they have forks and so he don't know no better."-Washington Star.

SHE- "That couple in front of usdo you think they are married?" "Yes, I am sure they are. They have been married a long time, too, she-"Why, how do you know?" He -"Haven't you noticed that when a pretty girl comes on the stage she always hands the opera glasses over right away?"-Somerville Journal.

MR. JAGSBY—My dear, allow me to introduce Mr. Bagsby. Mrs. Jagsby—I am delighted to meet you, Mr. Bagsby. But do you know, Mr. Bagsby, that I have so often heard you helping Mr. Jagsby to get the front door open when he comes home late at night, that it is almost the same as meeting an old friend.—dianapolis Journal



days when piracy was no crime; hardy, courageous, enterprising, persistent and avaricious, the type of man that succeeds. We have this man's name variously as Cristobal Colon. Christoforo Colombo, and, latinized, Christopher Columbus,

The thought filled his mind and told him that the world was round, and that the macic island of Zipaneu and the fabulously wealthy Indies could be reached by sailing west in ships, instead of riding east on dromadar es. And Columbus believed it and thought there was money in the

dromadar es. And Columbus believed it and thought there was money in the scheme.

So, on Aug. 3, 1492, with three ships fitted out by the impressible Queen Isabelia of Castile, he set sail from Palos harbor, touched at the Canaries Sept. 0, and on Oct. 12, after a voyage that was not lacking either in dangers or hardships, landed on Guanahani one of the Bahama islands. Immediately on touching solid earth the bold navigator raised the cross of the true faith and the homer of their Spanish majesties of Castile and Aragon. offored up prayers for his safe voyage—an i proceeded to claim everything in sight.

It is this landing that we who live four centuries later inhabitants of the new world, that Columbus in all his life never knew, was a new world, are about to Celebrate in the dedicatory ceremonies of the world's fair. Across the vast space of 400 busy years the strict of discovery will clasp hands with the spirit of progress, marking at once the close and beginning of an epoch.

These are in the French phrase, fin de siecle, "end of the age" days, and in a sense they are, for the tremendous Nine-toenth century is drawing to its finality and not long hynce will be historic rather than actual. Therefore it is fitting that the preparations and plans for the Chicago display should include not only trophies of present achievement, but also tangible exhibits of past endeavor.

And wast a magnificent period it is to be commismorated by these preliminary pageant at Jackson park! No other volume of man's record so teems with tales of tool and aucesse! First the discovery of the new world; then the exploration; the creation of the speniodic.

These but barely him at some of the

ely hint at a

in foreign countries has progressed to a most satis actory stage. The lady managers are practically in charge of several of the congresses which the auxiliary will hold.

The woman's building is two stories high, with an elevation of 60 feet. The rotunda is 70x55 feet, ranching through the height of the building, and covered with a skylight. On the roof of the pavilions are open areas, which will be covered with oriental awning. One will serve as a cofe and the other as a tes garden.

Naturally one associates the work of wo-

One will serve as a cafe and the other as a tes garden.

Naturally one associates the work of woman with the progress of art, and so it is quite appropriate to group the two, for art would be nothing without woman, and woman owes much of her idealization and emancipation to art.

The line arts building is an admirable type of refined classic architecture of Grecian-lonic design. The main building, 500x320 feet, is entered by four great portals, richly ornamented with architectural sculpture. Located in the northern part of the park, the south front faces the lagoon, while the immediate neighborhood of the building is ornamented with groups of statues, replica ornaments of classic art, and other statues of heroic and life size proportions. Galleries & feet in width extend around the entire building, forming a continuous promenade. The top of the dome, 125 feet in height, is surmounted by a colossal statue of the type of the famous figure of Winged Victory. The general color of the building is light gray stone, and although the structure is temporary. It is fireproof. The frieze of the exterior walls and the pediuments of the principal entrances are ornamented with sculptures and portraits in base-relief of the masters of ancient art.

In the great palace of art the space is assigned to the nations as follows: The United States, 34,636 square feet; France, 53,303; Germany, 20,400; Great Britain, 20,305; Italy, 12,40; Belgium, 12,318, Austria, 11,564; Holland, 9,337; Norway, 9,462; Denmark, 3,900; Japan, 2,910; Canada, 2,555, Mexico, 1,500.

In addition to the adornments special to each building there are scattered through the park and in the main halls 48 sculptural groups and 163 distinct figures, all of heroic size and the work of the sculptors Daniel C. French, Rohl-Smith, Martiny Bitter, John Boyle, Larsdo Taft, Robert Kraus, M. A. Wasgan and Mis Ridsout. These figures and groups are placed as follows: Franklin in electricity wilding: Republic in the

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sectricity building; Republic in the

The horticultural department of the exposition has received a great number of contributions toward its display. Chief Samuels is daily in receipt of information in registic collections of rare plants which are being made, many of which are now on their way to Chicago. In the exhibition of the horticultural department. Australia will make a fine showing. The commissioners from the New South Wales are preparing a fine exhibit of large plants tree ferus, palms, etc., and the first restailment is on its way to Chicago. An officer of the Sydney botanic gardens accompanies the shiument to San Francisco. Should this consignment arrive in good order more will be forwarded at once. The first consignment of the collection of plants from Jamaica has already arrived in Chicago.

Horticultural hall is the largest and grandest ever erected for a horticultural exhibition. It contains about 80,000 square feet more of floor space than the combined floor areas of the buildings used for a similar purpose at the centennial, New Orleans and Paris. It is 1,000 feet long by an extreme width of 287 feet. The dome is 187 feet in diameter and has an altitude of 113 feet on the inside, thus giving room for the largest palms, bumboos tree ferus, glant cacti, etc. The basso and alto relievo ornamentation, in a frieze extending along the front and sides of the building, is especially attractive, and in connection with statuary and fountains will have an unusual pleasing effect, aside from the plant decoration, which will harmonize with the general plan of the building.

building.

The plan is a central glass dome, connected by front and rear curtains with two end pavilions, forming two interior courts, each 88 by 270 feet. In these courts will be placed bearing orange trees and other semi-tropical fruits from California and Florida, to illustrate the manner of growing and cultivating the orchards and groves in those States.

States.

Near the horticulture building green-houses, aggregating 25,000 square feet, have been constructed, and will be used for recuperating plants injured from any cause, and for the purpose of developing them to the highest degree of perfection before placing them on exhibition.

The wager assigned to the department for thom on exhibition.

The space assigned to the department for shibits of trees, shrubs and plants which will be hardy in the open ground during the time of the exposition embraces about 25 acres, and includes the greater part of a

200 feet. The building is sub-divided into three parts to conform to the shape of the site. In the central portion will be a general fisheries exhibit. In one of the polygonal building, will be the angling exhibit, and in the other the acquaria. The exterior of the building is Spanish Romanesque, and will contrast agreeably in appearance with the classic style of all the other buildings.

Manufactures and liberal arts will be represented in the largest building in the world. It is interesting to read about the suppendous structure. It is awe inspiring to contemplate the vast expanse of its exterior or stand within it and with the eye measure its gigantic proportions. By many this great building will be regarded as distinct

contemplate the vast expanse of its exterior or stand within it and with the eye measure its gigantic protortions. By many this great building will be regarded as distinctive a feature of the fair of 1893 as was the Eiffel tower of the fair of 1893 as was the Eiffel tower of the fair of 1893. From a mere statement of the dimensions of this monister structure one can get but a faint idea of its immense size. A few comparisons will assist greatly. One has to travel almost a mile in walking about it.

The building occupies a most conspicuous place in the grounds. It faces the lake with only lawns and promenades between North of it is the United States government building south the harbor entrance and the Casino and Music hall, and west the Electrical building and the lageon separating it from the great island, which in part is wooded and in part resplendent with acres of bright flowers of various hues. The building is rectangular in shape, being 1,687 feet long by 787 feet wide.

Other facts and statistics of this levisthan of the exposition are numerous and interesting. From the fact that its the largest

Other facts and statistics of this levisthan of the exposition are numerous and interceting. From the fact that it is the largest building in the world and the chief architectural marvel of the greatest world's fair in history, one can scarcely tire in gazing at it or grow weary in reading about it. Its crection has involved achievements of construction never tefore attained.

The grounds embrace 633 acres, of which Jackson park has 533 and Midway plaisance has 80. Jackson park is beautifully situated in the southeastern portion of Chiacgo, about reven miles from the city hall or central business portion, and has a frontage of a mile and a half on Lake Michigan. It may be reached from "down town" by the Illinois Central railway, by elevated road, by two lines of cable cars, and by steambouts on Lake Michigan, During the exposition all excursion trains from outside points will run within the grounds, and visitors will not have to make any change.